United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/27/GBR/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
24 February 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-seventh session
1–12 May 2017

National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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GE.17-01955(E)

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Abbreviations

AAFF	UK Armed Forces
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CD	Crown Dependency[1]
CD2014	Core Document 2014 of the United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies[2]
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEDAW-OP	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRC-OP-AC	Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
CRC-OP-SC	Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRPD-OP	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
EA 2010	Equality Act 2010
ECHR	Council of Europe European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
ECtHR	Council of Europe European Court of Human Rights
EU	European Union
HRA	Human Rights Act 1998
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP2	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
ILO	International Labour Organization
Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions (in the UK they are the: Equality and Human Rights Commission; Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission; Scottish Human Rights Commission)
NHS	National Health Service
NIE	Northern Ireland Executive
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OT	British Overseas Territory[3]
SG	Scottish Government
SIA	Security and Intelligence Agencies (Security Service, Secret Intelligence Service, UK Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ))
UK	United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales)
UKG	UK Government
UN	United Nations
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WG	Welsh Government

I. Introduction

1. The UK welcomes the 3rd UPR of its human rights record. The UPR is a constructive process for States to learn from and to help each other in protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. The UK remains fully committed to the UPR and to promoting human rights internationally.

2. On 23 June 2016, the people of the UK voted to leave the EU. However, the UK will remain a close friend, ally and trading partner of its European neighbours; an outward-looking nation, open for business, committed to peace and security, and a leading supporter of the international rules-based system. Recalling the celebrations in 2015 for the 800th anniversary of the sealing of the Magna Carta, the UK is committed to maintaining its strong global role in relation to human rights and continues to comply with its international human rights obligations. The UK will also take action to tackle abuses of these rights. As Prime Minister Theresa May made clear in her speech to the UN General Assembly on 20 September 2016, this includes working together with the UN to adapt a global response to mass migration and reducing the threat from international terrorism, stamping out modern slavery, championing the rights of women and girls and abhorring sexual violence in conflict.

3. The UKG remains committed to reforming the domestic human rights framework. We will consider further the Bill of Rights once we know the arrangements for the EU exit and consult fully on our proposals in the full knowledge of the new constitutional landscape that will create.

II. Methodology and consultation process

4. This report complements the periodic reports[4] submitted by the UK since 2012, and provides a snapshot of the key developments since the 2012 UPR and the 2014 Mid Term Report[5]. The report includes contributions from UKG departments, the Devolved Administrations, the OTs (via the Foreign & Commonwealth Office) and the CDs. A separate annex lists the current UK position in respect of the UPR recommendations from 2012 using a simplified classification of either "supported" or "noted" for each recommendation.

5. In preparing this report, the UKG and the Devolved Administrations consulted various civil society organisations and the NHRIs. The consultation process was largely based on the following stakeholder events: in London on 6 October 2016, hosted by the UKG; in Cardiff on 21 October 2016, hosted by the WG; in Glasgow on 27 October 2016, hosted by the SG. The NIE held a series of bilateral meetings with various organisations in the course of October 2016. The topics addressed in this report largely reflect the outcome of the engagement process.

III. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights and for combating discrimination

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

6. The UK remains party to seven[6] UN human rights treaties. It also continues to fulfil its obligations under the Optional Protocols that it has ratified[7]. The UKG is also in the process of reviewing its reservations in the UN treaties in respect of the OTs; the

reservations placed in respect of the UK and the CDs will be reviewed during the upcoming periodic reporting process under each treaty[8].

7. The UKG has considered its position on accepting the right of individual petition to the UN beyond the CEDAW-OP and CRPD-OP[9], and concluded that the benefits of the communication procedure remain unclear. The UN process is not an appeal mechanism, it cannot reverse decisions of the domestic courts, and it cannot result in an enforceable award of compensation for the applicant. The UK is party to the ECHR, thus people in the UK already have access to the application process to the ECtHR[10]. The ECtHR's 2015 Analysis of Statistics reports that at the end of 2015 there were 64,834 applications under consideration: only 256 of these (approximately 0.4%) were applications against the UK. At the end of 2015, the UK was responsible for only 19 (0.2%) out of a total 10,652 pending ECtHR judgments before the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers.

8. The UKG has considered its position on the CPED and the ICMW[11]. With regard to the CPED, the UKG considers that its current domestic framework already prevents arbitrary arrests, prohibits torture and degrading treatment, and holds the SIA to account. With regard to the ICMW, the UKG considers that the rights of migrant workers are already protected in domestic legislation, including under the HRA and the EA 2010. The UKG is therefore unclear about the benefits of ratifying the CPED and the ICMW.

9. While the specific provisions of each treaty need to be considered separately, the UKG continues to take the view that the international human rights obligations under the UN treaties ratified by the UK are primarily territorial and do not have extraterritorial effect[12]. With regard to the ECHR, the UKG has publicly stated that before embarking on significant overseas military operations it intends derogating from the ECHR, where this is appropriate in the precise circumstances of the operation in question. Any derogation would need to be justified and could only be made from certain Articles of the Convention. Whether such a derogation is made, the AAFF will continue to be subject to the rule of law at all times, including UK domestic criminal law, and where applicable, the Law of Armed Conflict[13]. Accordingly, in any part of the world where it is alleged that a member of the AAFF has committed a service offence, an investigation will be conducted which may result in a prosecution before a service court pursuant to the Armed Forces Act 2006. In 2013, the High Court confirmed that the Iraq Historic Allegations Team (IHAT), set up to support the military police-led investigations, met the ECHR requirement of independence. Statistics on IHAT's caseload are regularly published on the UKG's portal GOV.UK; the IHAT expects to conclude its work by 2019. Operation Northmoor is a separate Royal Military Police-led investigation into allegations against AAFF arising from Afghanistan; to date[14], 646 allegations have been received and, of these, 146[15] cases have been discontinued or recommended for discontinuation. Separately, a retired High Court judge has been appointed to undertake the Iraq Fatalities Investigations into the circumstances of six deaths, with further cases to follow; four of these cases have been concluded and reports published on the findings.

10. The UK signed the Istanbul Convention in 2012[16]. New provisions on extra-territorial jurisdiction require primary legislation, the enactment and implementation of which will affect the timetable for ratification of the Convention.

B. Legal framework for the protection and promotion of human rights and for combating discrimination at the national level

11. The UK domestic framework for protecting and promoting human rights and for combating discrimination[17] currently remains as set out in the CD2014[18], thus largely based on the HRA and the EA 2010.

12. A post-legislative assessment of the EA 2010 published in 2015 showed that the Act has largely achieved stronger protection against discrimination for all protected groups; there are no current plans to commence the socio-economic inequalities duty contained in Part 1 of the Act. The UKG intends to issue a public consultation about the most effective way to implement a legal ban on caste discrimination[19].

13. In Northern Ireland, the Stormont House Agreement of December 2014 provided, amongst other measures, for the establishment of an independent Historical Investigations Unit (HIU) to take forward investigations into outstanding troubles-related deaths[20]. The UKG has indicated £150m of additional funding will be available for the new institutions to deal with the past in a balanced and proportionate way. Following the "Fresh Start" Agreement of November 2015, areas of common ground in Northern Ireland were developed on the legacy institutions. The UKG will continue to work with Northern Ireland parties, victims' groups and other stakeholders to seek a resolution that will allow the Stormont House Agreement bodies to be established. The UKG is also aware of the importance of human rights in the Belfast Agreement of April 1998 and remains committed to that Agreement; the UKG is willing to consider proposals for a Northern Ireland specific Bill of Rights if sufficient consensus can be reached.

14. In Scotland, the SG 2016-17 Programme for Government contains a commitment to integrate human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals within Scotland's National Performance Framework. As part of Scottish specific equality duties, Scottish Ministers are subject to a duty to publish proposals to assist Scottish public authorities to better perform the public sector equality duty, and report on progress in this area. The SG established the Scottish National Equality Improvement Project to deliver the Scottish Ministers' proposals. The SG has also committed to introducing a socio-economic duty on public bodies in 2017.

IV. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

A. Civil and political rights

Combating VAWG[21]

15. The UKG has introduced specific offences of stalking, forced marriage, failure to protect from Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and revenge pornography, as well as a new domestic abuse offence to capture coercive or controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship. The UKG also rolled out Domestic Violence Protection Orders and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme nationally, introduced FGM Protection Orders and an FGM mandatory reporting duty, and strengthened measures to manage sex offenders or those who pose a risk of sexual harm. Civil legal aid is available for those seeking protection from domestic violence, for example to apply for a non-molestation order, occupation order, forced marriage protection order or FGM order. Civil legal aid is also available for private family law matters, such as child arrangement orders between separating couples, where there is objective evidence of domestic violence or child abuse.

16. In Northern Ireland, the NIE published in March 2016 a seven year strategy "Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland". The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 makes FGM illegal. The Serious Crime Act 2015 provides for FGM Protection Orders. Health and Social Care professionals operate in accordance with the Multi-agency Practice Guidelines on FGM, published in July 2014. The Supporting People Programme provides 13 refuges throughout Northern Ireland; total funding is over £4.6 million per year. A 24-hour Domestic and Sexual Violence Helpline is in operation.

17. In Scotland, the SG is preparing legislation for the creation of a specific offence of domestic abuse in the current parliamentary year, and is implementing "Equally Safe", Scotland's strategy to tackle all forms of VAWG. The Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) Scotland Act 2011 introduced a civil Forced Marriage Protection Order, the breach of which is a criminal offence, and the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 made it a criminal offence to force a person into marriage. In February 2016, Scotland's National Action Plan to Prevent and Eradicate FGM was published.

18. In Wales, the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 is intended to focus the public sector on the prevention of these issues. The WG has created the National Training Framework for Wales on VAWG.

Combating human trafficking and slavery[22]

19. The UKG has introduced the Modern Slavery Act 2015 to tackle modern slavery, including introducing a maximum life sentence for perpetrators and enhanced support and protection for victims. The Act includes provisions for a transparency in supply chains measure for businesses, and for the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner. The UK's Modern Slavery Strategy 2014 sets out a comprehensive approach to tackling modern slavery. In July 2016, the Prime Minister announced a new taskforce to accelerate progress in tackling slavery and pledged £33.5m development funding to prevent slavery, including an £11m Innovation Fund to support new approaches to tackling slavery and a £3m Child Trafficking Protection Fund. The UKG has also committed £8.5m to transform the police response to this complex, multi-faceted crime. The UKG successfully argued for the establishment of UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 to end modern slavery, and ratified the ILO Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention.

20. In Northern Ireland, there is a statutory requirement on the Department of Justice to provide support and assistance to potential victims of human trafficking in the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), including all victims of modern slavery. The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 enhances the protection and support for victims of human trafficking and slavery. Section 12 of the Act places a requirement on the Department of Justice to produce an annual strategy on human trafficking and modern slavery. All children and young people who are suspected of having been trafficked, should be considered by the Health and Social Care Trust to be a child in need of care and protection under Article 18 of The Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

21. In Scotland, the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 consolidates and strengthens criminal law against human trafficking and exploitation, introduces a maximum life sentence for perpetrators and improves support and protection for adult and child victims. Children are supported through the child protection system and eligible children are given the additional support of an independent child trafficking guardian. The Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Act 2014 obliges Police Scotland to direct victims of crime towards the Victims' Code for Scotland, which contains information about compensation and is available in a number of languages. Access to legal aid on some human trafficking matters is not contingent on formal recognition of victim status.

22. In Wales, the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 includes provisions to tackle honour based violence, forced marriages and FGM. The WG's National Training Framework on VAWG introduced a standard of training for these issues across the Welsh public service. The Wales Anti-Slavery Leadership Group provides strategic leadership for tackling slavery in Wales.

Fighting discrimination and hate crime[23]

23. The UKG has launched a new Hate Crime Action Plan in 2016. Measures include action on education, tackling hate crime in communities, increasing reporting, improving the service to victims and witnesses and improving understanding of hate crime. From April 2017, all police forces will have to provide disaggregated religious hate crime data. Statistics showed an increase in racially and religiously aggravated crime in July 2016 when compared with the previous year. However, this should not be interpreted as an absolute increase in hate crime experienced; it is most likely to be due to a number of factors, including more proactive policing, an increase in bystander reports and an increased awareness of the nature of hate crime due to high levels of media coverage. Some crimes reported to be hate crimes have subsequently been found to have no hate motivation.

24. In Northern Ireland, the NIE continues to take forward actions to tackling hate crime within the Racial Equality Strategy, and the relevant aspects of the "Together: Building United Communities Strategy". This work forms part of addressing the wider social issues that ultimately manifest through sectarianism and racist hate crime. The Department of Justice's "Community Safety Strategy 2012-2017" contains a commitment to tackling all forms of hate crime through prevention, awareness, education and support for victims and communities; the Department also chairs a multi-agency "Hate Crime Delivery Group".

25. In Scotland, the SG has invested over £100 million since 2012 to promote equality and tackle discrimination, and is continuing to work closely with partner organisations to advance the vision of "One Scotland". Each year, alongside the Draft Budget, the SG publishes an Equality Budget Statement. The SG established an Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime, Prejudice and Community Cohesion, which published its report on 23 September 2016. The SG has accepted the recommendations and is also working to improve the collection of data to better understand the scale and severity of hate crime.

26. In Wales, the "Tackling Hate Crimes and Incidents: A Framework for Action" was launched in May 2014. It sets out the WG's commitment to challenge hostility and prejudice. The Framework includes three objectives on prevention, support for victims and improving the multi-agency response. Since 2014 the WG provided funding to Victim Support Cymru to operate the National Hate Crime Report and Support Centre.

Protecting human rights and countering terrorism

Human rights compliance of anti-terrorism measures[24]

27. The UKG considers that its anti-terrorism measures comply with the UK international human rights obligations. The HRA requires that all legislation must be interpreted and given effect, as far as possible, in a way which is compatible with Convention rights. Further, it is unlawful for a public authority to act in a way that is incompatible with Convention rights, except when required to do so by an Act of the UK Parliament or where it is giving effect to legislation which cannot be read compatibly with Convention rights. Anti-terrorism legislation is also regularly reviewed by the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation (IRTL). Statutory guidance for the police makes clear that a person's race, religion or belief cannot be considered as reasonable grounds for suspicion of the person being a terrorist and should never be considered as a reason to stop and search or arrest a person. In his report of September 2015, the IRTL concluded that the statistics do not constitute evidence that powers under Schedule 7 Terrorism Act 2000 (power to stop, question and detain) were being used in a racially discriminatory manner.

28. There continue to be effective mechanisms under which the SIA can be held to account in the UK, these include the Investigatory Powers Tribunal (IPT) and the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament (ISC). The IPT is an independent court

which decides claims and complaints made about unlawful intrusion by public bodies, including the SIA; the IPT can order that activity is stopped, it can quash authorisations, order material to be destroyed and award compensation. The ISC comprises members of each House of Parliament; it oversees the expenditure, policies, and administration of the SIA. The UKG works constructively with the ISC to ensure that as much of its reports that can be published, is published.

29. The Justice and Security Act 2013 empowers senior courts across the UK to apply a "closed material procedure" (CMP) in civil cases involving sensitive material, the disclosure of which would be damaging to national security[25]. The process continues to contain strong judicial safeguards, and its use is closely monitored by the UKG in the form of public annual reports to the UK Parliament. The statistics show that this CMP was used in just a handful of cases in the past three years.

Use of "stop and search"[26]

30. In August 2014, the UKG launched the "Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme" whereby police forces are required to monitor the impact of stop and search, particularly on young people and BAME groups. Complaints on the use of stop and search powers by the police can be lodged with the Independent Police Complaints Commission.

31. In Scotland, Police Scotland has eliminated the non-statutory stopping and searching of children under 12. The SG has also legislated to ensure that the police publishes disaggregated data on stop and search.

Deportation with assurances[27]

32. The UKG believes that it should be able to deport foreign nationals who threaten national security to countries where there are verifiable guarantees that they will not be tortured. The UK courts along with the ECtHR found the use of diplomatic assurances to be an appropriate and legal option in safeguarding the well-being of the individuals deported. Information on the "Memoranda of Understanding on Deportations with Assurances" between the UK and other countries (namely, Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Algeria) is publicly available on the UKG's website.

Treatment of detainees[28]

33. Detention facilities across the UK continue to be routinely and independently monitored by members of the UK National Preventive Mechanism established by the UK under the OPCAT since 2009.

England and Wales

34. In November 2016, the UKG published the proposals "Prison Safety and Reform" setting out the steps that the UKG will take to make prisons a place of safety and reform, including by investing additional funding and changing ways of working by putting in place a new trigger for emergency intervention by the Justice Secretary, and by building new prisons. In November 2016, the UKG reviewed its policy on the care and management of transgender offenders and concluded that treating someone in the gender in which they identify, rather than their legally recognised gender, will be the safest and the most efficient approach to a range of decisions, including deciding initial location to male and female prisons. An independent review of BAME representation in the criminal justice system (the Lammy Review) has also been taking place since January 2016, with results expected in 2017.

35. Prisoners continue to enjoy rights, such as being able to get in contact with a solicitor and receiving support for a mental health condition. Prisoners may however be

removed from association (that is, segregated) when it is necessary for reasons of maintaining good order or when it is considered unsafe to keep a prisoner on normal location and when efforts to manage the prisoner's behaviour on normal location have been unsuccessful. Prisoners may also be removed from association following adjudication for a punishment of cellular confinement for a disciplinary offence under the prison rules. If necessary, and as a last resort, segregation is for the shortest period of time. Prisoners who are segregated still have access to showers, telephone calls, visits and daily exercise. Staff and healthcare professionals make frequent and regular safety checks on segregated prisoners throughout the day and night.

36. The UKG is modernising its prison estate so that it is less crowded and better able to tackle reoffending. Other measures to help reduce reoffending include, as of 1 February 2015, that all offenders released from short prison sentences receive 12 months of supervision in the community; most offenders are also given continuous support by one provider from custody until release into the community, for example by receiving help and referrals necessary to obtain housing, employment and training.

37. The UKG has designated all women's prisons as resettlement prisons, enabling women prisoners to be held close to home, whilst undertaking all the rehabilitative elements relevant to their offending. The UKG has also published an updated Probation Instruction on pre-sentence reports to ensure that the full range of non-custodial options for individuals are put before the court; this includes a self-assessment declaration which asks offenders whether they are a primary carer, or have been pregnant or given birth within the last 6 months. Places in "Mother and Baby Units" are provided for women prisoners who are pregnant or who have children under the age of 18 months to allow them to continue to care for their child where that is considered to be in the best interests of the child; babies can spend time away from the prisons with nominated carers.

38. The UKG's position on the minimum age of criminal responsibility remains that children aged 10 are able to differentiate between bad behaviour and serious wrongdoing and it is right that they should be held to account for their actions. However, custody for young people aged 10–17 years old remains an option of last resort.

39. In Wales, the 2016 revision to the Mental Health Act 1983 Code of Practice for Wales makes specific reference to the commitment to reduce the use of police custody for children when detained under the Mental Health Act and the continued investment in mental health services for those detained in secure conditions. The Women's Pathfinder Project was launched in September 2015, funded by the WG, to provide services for women who come into contact with the criminal justice system in Wales.

Northern Ireland

40. The Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 amended the statutory aims of the youth justice system fully to reflect the "best interest of the child" principle under the CRC. The use of pre-trial detention for children was a key consideration of the "Scoping Study" undertaken on children in the justice system. There is no simple solution, as there is no single root cause of the problem; rather there are a range of diverse causes including delay in processing cases, lack of viable alternative accommodation in the community, and legislative provision in need of revision. Consideration is being given to addressing each of these issues with a view to using custody as a last resort.

Scotland

41. Scotland's prison population is stabilising and has continued to fall over the past few years. The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) continues to invest in the modernisation of the prison estate and implement its transformational change agenda, which has an emphasis on

building a person-centred, asset-based approach in order to invest in rehabilitation and reintegration services. The SG is committed to reducing the use of short-term imprisonment through greater use of robust community sentences.

42. The SG announced the decision to build a new national prison for women on the current site of HMP Cornton Vale and up to five small community-based custodial units across Scotland. The SG has also provided local justice bodies with additional funding to develop local community justice services for women. The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 introduced a provision which will require the SPS to ask prisoners whether they are a parent or guardian of a child. If this is the case, the parent must be asked for information that will help SPS identify the child's Named Person service provider (in terms of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014).

43. In considering the possibility of placing a child in secure accommodation, a chief social work officer needs to identify the aim and objectives of such a placement in terms of the child's assessed behaviour and needs, and the capacity of the establishment to meet those aims and objectives. Placement in secure accommodation is designed to rehabilitate the child and, where necessary, protect the public, and can only take place when various criteria are met. No child in Scotland under the age of 16 years is detained in a prison. Young people in secure care are never held in solitary confinement.

44. The SG announced on 1 December 2016 that it will be introducing a Bill in the current Parliamentary session to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 8 to 12, with appropriate safeguards in relation to issues such as forensic sampling and risk management. This will align the age of criminal responsibility with the minimum age of prosecution in Scotland.

Access to justice

England and Wales

45. The scope of the civil legal aid scheme in England and Wales was reformed in 2013 under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO). Legal aid continues to be available in the most serious cases (such as where people's life or liberty is at stake, where they face the loss of their home, in domestic violence cases or where their children may be taken into care). Exceptional case funding (ECF) may be available for matters that are generally out of scope for legal aid. ECF may be available where failure to provide legal aid would breach the applicant's rights under the ECHR or EU law (or, in the light of the risk of a breach, it is appropriate to provide funding), subject to means and merits tests. Where migrant refugee children applying for permission to remain in the UK are seeking asylum, legal aid will be available for those that meet the means and merits tests. In other immigration cases, a guardian or other advisor may be able to provide some assistance in filling in forms, explaining terms and to provide emotional support. Social services have access to an on-line directory of providers of legal services, administered by the Legal Aid Agency, which helps to ensure that an unaccompanied child will be able to access the services they require. The UKG has committed to review the legal aid provisions in the LASPO within 3-5 years of implementation, thus by 2018. The precise timing and form of this review will be guided by the UKG's assessment of the extent to which the reforms have reached a steady state, and by its own and also stakeholders' research and evidence on the impacts of reform. The UKG continues to monitor closely the impact of any changes to make sure children have access to legal aid when it is needed.

46. The UKG enables effective access to courts and tribunals through a fee remission system, so that those unable to afford fees are not denied access. The remission scheme is targeted towards those in vulnerable households on low incomes who are in receipt of certain State benefits. In June 2015, the UKG announced a post-implementation review of

the introduction of employment tribunal fees across the UK. This review, published in January 2017, included an examination of the impact of fees in relation to characteristics protected under the EA 2010. In November 2016, the UKG announced a review of the fees for Immigration and Asylum Chamber's appeals. The review will consider these fees alongside the fees charged in other tribunals, and will take into account the wider context of funding for the system overall.

Scotland

47. In Scotland, legal aid maintains a wide scope and is demand-led. All who are eligible will receive legal aid, including children, who can access it on the same broad range of issues as adults as long as they have capacity to instruct a solicitor. Provisions in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 will ensure that every person detained at a police station has the right to a private consultation with a lawyer and to have a lawyer present during interview, and this applies also to those attending voluntarily for interview, where they are suspected of committing an offence. In its 2015 Programme for Government, the SG committed to abolishing employment tribunal fees once it is clear how the transfer of powers and responsibilities will work.

B. Economic, social and cultural rights

Business and human rights

48. The UK was the first country to produce a National Action Plan in September 2013, and also the first to review and update it in May 2016. The UKG has taken concrete measures to promote business and human rights, including through the Modern Slavery Act 2015, amendments to the Companies Act 2006, and the provision of guidance to specific sectors. The UKG also continues to encourage wide adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and collaboration between government, business, and civil society organisations in that process.

49. In Scotland, Scotland's National Action Plan for Human Rights contains a commitment to develop a coordinated plan of action in Scotland to give effect to the UNGP, building on the UK's National Action Plan. A national baseline assessment has been published.

Welfare reforms[29]

50. The Welfare Reform Act 2012 and the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 are the centrepieces of the UKG's strategy. The UKG wants the benefit sanctions system to be clear, fair and effective in promoting positive behaviours and it keeps the policy under continuous review to ensure it meets those aims. The simplification and reform of the welfare system includes, amongst other measures, the introduction of "Universal Credit" alongside the abolition of six previous sources of financial support with a single monthly payment for those on a low income whether in work or not. The strategy encourages, including through benefit sanctions where appropriate, those who can work to find and keep work and to increase their earnings rather than relying on benefits. Claimants are only asked to meet reasonable requirements to help them prepare for or find work, which take into account their individual circumstances and capability, including health conditions, disability and caring responsibilities. These requirements are clearly explained and agreed with claimants.

Combating poverty[40]

51. Tackling child poverty and disadvantage, and delivering real social justice, is a priority for the UKG. Ultimately, work is the best route out of poverty and this approach is working as shown by a record high employment rate in the UK. Through provisions in the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, the UKG has introduced new statutory measures which will drive action on parental worklessness and children's educational attainment – the two areas that make the biggest difference to the lives of disadvantaged children and their families. The forthcoming Green Paper on Social Justice will build on these measures and say more about the UKG's approach to tackling disadvantage. The UKG is taking targeted action to help people into employment, help people progress in work and reduce the essential costs of living (including, for example, by increasing the National Living Wage, raising the personal tax allowance).

52. In Northern Ireland, the NIE has put in place a programme of supplementary welfare payments to help groups transitioning to the new welfare system. The NIE has allocated £501 million to a variety of mitigation schemes; for example, financial support will be available to people with a disability, those providing care for disabled people and families with children. The Life Chances Act 2010 requires the NIE to publish a Child Poverty Strategy, report on it annually and review and revise it every three years. The current strategy, published in March 2016 aims to both reduce the number of children in poverty and reduce the impact of poverty on children. A "Benefit Update Programme" has been in place since 2013 to ensure that every individual and household is receiving all the social security benefits to which they and their families are entitled.

53. In Scotland, the SG invested £296 million in 2013-16 to support people via the Scottish Welfare Fund, Discretionary Housing Payments, the Council Tax Reduction Scheme and other activity, such as advice and advocacy support services. In addition, over £100 million has been made available in 2016-17 to maintain spending on these initiatives. The SG's "Fairer Scotland Action Plan" of October 2016 is built on five high-level ambitions for the period to 2030: a fairer Scotland for all; ending child poverty; a strong start for all young people; fairer working lives; a thriving third age. The Plan's actions include: a new socio-economic duty on public authorities; commitments to promote good flexible working; and a new £29 million fund (with £12.5 million of European money) to support communities and the third sector to develop new, innovative approaches to tackling poverty.

54. In Wales, the WG's priorities for tackling child poverty include building a strong economy which supports the poverty agenda, reducing worklessness, increasing skills, reducing inequalities in health and education outcomes (by improving the outcomes of those who are most disadvantaged) and supporting households to increase their income. A "Welsh Food Poverty Alliance", supported by the WG, was established, amongst other goals, to increase the uptake of free school meals.

Promoting gender equality, the rights of older persons and the rights of persons with disabilities

Addressing the gender pay gap[41]

55. The UK gender pay gap is currently at its lowest level ever, at 18.1%. Measures to address it include gender pay gap reporting which will apply to employers with more than 250 staff covering around half of the total workforce. The metrics organisations will be required to publish include: mean gender pay gap; median gender pay gap; mean and median gender bonus gap; proportions of male and female employees that received a bonus; and salary quartiles. Organisations are required to publish these metrics annually.

56. In Northern Ireland, the current Gender Equality Strategy runs from 2006 to 2016. Section 19 of the Employment Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 provides that employers must publish information showing whether any gender pay disparities exist between their employees. Where gender pay differences are identified, an employer will be required to publish an action plan to eliminate them.

57. In Scotland, the gender pay gap for full-time employees decreased from 7.7% in 2015 to 6.2% in 2016. In February 2016, the SG reduced the threshold for listed public authorities to report their gender pay gap and publish statements on equal pay and occupational segregation, from those with more than 150 employees to those with more than 20 employees.

58. In Wales, the WG introduced a robust public sector equality duty to address pay and employment differences and specifically gender pay differences. All public sector employers in Wales are required to report annually on disparities in pay and address employment or pay differences.

Rights of older persons

59. The UKG has, amongst other measures, extended the right to request flexible working to all qualifying employees, and introduced automatic enrolment into a workplace pension scheme. The Care Act 2014 prioritises independence and wellbeing, and gives people greater choice and control of their care. The Age Action Alliance, a partnership of civil society, public and private sector organisations, works to find new ways to help improve the lives of the most disadvantaged older people and prevent deprivation in later life. The UK will also continue to engage constructively in international discussions on the rights of older people, including those around any possible further standards.

60. In Northern Ireland, older people have protection under domestic human rights and equality laws, including the HRA and s.75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. The Department of Health ensures that any standards being developed or revised for older people and their care are underpinned by the HRA and the ECHR.

61. In Scotland, the Scottish Welfare Fund assists those on a low income in need to overcome a crisis or emergency, or to settle or remain in their own home where there is risk of an individual needing to go into care institutions. The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 requires local integration of adult health and social care services to ensure that those who use services get the right care and support, whatever their needs. The SG's third three-year National Dementia Strategy will focus on, amongst other priorities, ensuring more people are diagnosed earlier.

62. In Wales, the "Declaration of Rights for Older People" brings to life the existing rights that older people already have in law, including under the HRA and EA 2010.

Rights of persons with disabilities

63. The UKG is committed to enabling all disabled people fulfil their potential and achieve their aspirations. A wide suite of employment related programmes and initiatives are available to support disabled people into work including providing help with the additional costs faced by individuals whose health or disability affects the way they do their job. Welfare reforms since 2012 have included measures to ensure that disabled people receive the support that they need. For example: vulnerable claimants are exempted from the benefit cap. In April 2017, the UKG will also continue to fulfil its statutory obligation to increase benefits to meet additional disability needs, and carer benefits, in line with the growth in prices. The UKG has published a green paper on Work, Health & Disability, and is seeking to further improve work-related support for disabled people with the longer term

aim of halving the disability employment gap. The UKG has also commissioned an independent review to help those with mental health conditions thrive in the workplace.

64. In Northern Ireland, the NIE's Autism Strategy (2013–2016) and Action Plan (2013–16) aim to improve the lives of people with autism and their families. The process of resettling long-stay Mental Health and Learning Disability patients out of hospital and into the community is almost complete; the evidence clearly suggests that the quality of life of those who have been resettled has much improved. The "Disability Action Transport Scheme" provides specialised individual transport services for people meeting the membership criteria, who find it difficult to use public transport.

65. In Scotland, on 2 December 2016 the SG published its new Disability Delivery Plan "A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People" which will work to remove the barriers disabled people can face when it comes to finding and sustaining employment, and developing their careers. The SG is also developing a framework to support disabled children and their families, and is committed to ensuring that everybody who wants to work has the opportunity to find fulfilling jobs. Measures introduced to increase the number of disabled people in the workforce include Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy; autism and learning disabilities strategies and a supported employment model.

66. In Wales, the aim of the WG's Framework for Action on Independent Living (published in 2013 and presently under review) is to promote the rights of disabled people in Wales and to enable their full participation in society.

Trade union rights

67. The Trade Union Act 2016 was introduced to modernise the UK industrial relations framework. The Act introduced, amongst other measures, the requirements for minimum ballot thresholds (a 50% turnout in all industrial action ballots, and a 40% support requirement in favour of industrial action for specified important public services). None of the reforms in the Act are about banning strikes but will instead ensure that strikes happen only as a result of a clear, positive decision by those entitled to vote. Further, the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 prevents discrimination for reasons relating to trade union membership.

Housing

Combating homelessness

68. In England, Part 7 Housing Act 1996 provides a strong safety net for vulnerable households at risk of homelessness. Local authorities must ensure that advice and information about homelessness and the prevention of homelessness is available free of charge to any person in their district, and provide accommodation for eligible households who are homeless through no fault of their own and who are in priority need. The UKG has increased funding for homelessness programmes to £149 million until 2019/20, including: a £20 million programme to provide rapid interventions to stop people at risk of rough sleeping from ending up on the street; and £10 million to support 1,500–2,000 individuals with complex needs (like drug addiction and mental health concerns) to break the cycle of homelessness.

69. In Scotland, since 2012, all those assessed by local authorities as being homeless through no fault of their own are entitled to settled accommodation. Furthermore, anyone threatened with or experiencing homelessness is legally entitled to a minimum of temporary accommodation, advice and assistance from their local authority. The SG has focused on the holistic and person-centred "Housing Options" approach to homelessness prevention, which features early intervention and explores all possible tenure options. The Homeless

Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2014 outlines standards of accommodation which would be unsuitable for households with children and pregnant women unless there are exceptional circumstances.

70. In Wales, the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 introduced duties upon local authorities to help to prevent homelessness for all eligible persons regardless of their family composition or personal circumstances. To support the implementation of the new duties, a revised guidance was produced. In 2015/16, an additional £5.6 million was provided via the Homelessness Prevention Grant to help local authorities implement the new duties. The Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016 was introduced to make it simpler and easier to rent a home.

Gypsies and Travellers

71. The UK has a strong and well-established legal framework which protects all individuals, including Gypsies and Travellers against racial and other forms of discrimination.

72. Local authorities are responsible for the provision of an adequate number of Gypsy and Traveller sites through the planning system. Local authorities should objectively assess their traveller needs and identify a suitable five-year supply of sites to meet their needs. In November 2016, the UKG announced an expansion of the Shared Ownership and Affordable Homes Programme 2016-21 by an additional £1.4bn. Traveller pitches will be funded through the Affordable Rent element of the Programme.

73. In Northern Ireland, the "Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025" recognises that there may need to be specific programmes of work to address particular challenges and vulnerabilities facing particular groups such as Irish Travellers and the Roma. The Northern Ireland Housing Executive establishes and manages the accommodation needs of Travellers through the "Comprehensive Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment".

74. In Scotland, the SG allocated over £200,000 funding in 2016–17 to organisations working with Gypsy/Travellers, and published minimum quality standards for Gypsy/Traveller sites and core rights and responsibilities for site tenants. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 places a statutory duty on local authorities to prepare a Local Housing Strategy supported by an assessment of housing provision and related services.

75. In Wales, the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 introduces duties upon local authorities to ensure Gypsy and Traveller sites are provided to meet the needs identified in Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments. This includes need for residential and transit sites which meet improved standards in the WG's Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites guidance. Since 2012, the WG has invested approximately £12m by opening two new sites, extending 5 more and refurbishing many others through our Sites Capital Grant funding. It has also published guidance to improve health outcomes and educational support for Gypsy and Travellers.

Protecting children's rights[32]

England

76. Existing legislation and policies continue to give effect to the rights and obligations in the CRC and regard is given to this Convention when developing new legislation or policy. The Children Act 1989 requires every court to treat the child's welfare as its paramount consideration when dealing with any question concerning his or her upbringing. All children who are the subject of care proceedings will have a guardian and a lawyer to represent them. There are also specialist SEN (Special Educational Needs) tribunals for children with special educational needs, and comprehensive complaints procedures where a

child is dissatisfied with, for example, their care or education. The Children and Families Act 2014 introduced greater independence for the Children's Commissioner for England who can now provide advice and assistance to individual children receiving social care or otherwise living away from home, and monitor the effectiveness of complaints and advocacy services for children.

77. The attainment gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers has narrowed at both key stage 2 (age 11) and key stage 4 (age 16) since 2011. The pupil premium, worth £2.5bn in 2016, provides schools with additional money to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils of all abilities. The UKG has provided the Education Endowment Foundation with £137 million to expand the evidence base on what works best to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and communicate this to schools.

78. The UKG does not condone any violence towards children and has clear laws to deal with it. But parents should not be criminalised for giving a child a mild smack in order to control their behaviour. The "reasonable chastisement" defence is only available when the charge is one of common assault; it cannot be used when someone is charged with assault causing actual or grievous bodily harm, or with child cruelty.

Northern Ireland

79. The Department of Health published updated child protection policy guidance, "Co-operating to Safeguard Children and Young People in Northern Ireland", in March 2016. The guidance provides a regional framework for safeguarding children and young people, encompassing the full range of promotion, prevention, early intervention and protection activity for the statutory, private, independent, community, charitable, faith and voluntary sectors. The NIE's "Children's and Young People's Strategy" is aimed at achieving better outcomes for children and young people; facilitating better co-operation across all relevant bodies and stakeholders; and ensuring better delivery of activities, programmes and policies. The Addressing Bullying in Schools Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 will: provide a common definition of bullying; require all schools to centrally record incidents of bullying, their motivation and their outcome; and require the Board of Governors collectively to take responsibility for the development, implementation, monitoring and periodic review of the school's anti-bullying policies and procedures.

80. The Special Educational Needs and Disability Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 makes it a duty of the Education Authority to have regard to the views of the child when making decisions about their special educational needs. It also gives new rights to children over compulsory school age, recognising their growing independence. This includes the right to mediation and the right of appeal.

81. The law on physical punishment has been in line with England and Wales since September 2006. Legislation and standards are also in place to ensure that corporal punishment is prohibited in children's homes, day-care and fostering settings. Measures to promote positive parenting and advocate alternative forms of discipline include the publication of information booklets, which provide advice, support and useful contacts for parents and carers.

Scotland

82. The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 places specific duties on Scottish Ministers to consider steps which might secure better or further effect in Scotland of the CRC; promote public awareness and understanding of children's rights; and report every three years to the Scottish Parliament on progress made and their plans for the subsequent three year period. The Act also places a duty on a wide range of public authorities, including local authorities and health boards, to report every three years on the

steps they have taken in that period to secure better or further effect of the CRC requirements. When commenced, provisions in the Act will empower the Commissioner for Children and Young People in Scotland to conduct investigations on behalf of individual children.

83. The SG launched the "Scottish Attainment Challenge" to help deliver equity in educational outcomes, with a particular focus on closing the poverty-related attainment gap. It is supported by the £750 million Attainment Scotland Fund, which currently targets support to schools and local authorities with the highest numbers of pupils living in areas of multiple deprivation and, from 2017–18, will provide additional support to schools based on the number of pupils eligible for free school meals, reaching around 95% of schools in Scotland. The SG pays tuition fees for eligible full-time Scottish domiciled and EU students studying their first Higher National Certificate / Diploma or undergraduate degree at Scottish higher education institutions. Bursaries and student loans are available to ensure that Scottish-domiciled higher education students are able to support themselves, and a minimum income guarantee provides financial living support for the poorest households.

84. The existing legislation in Scotland makes it illegal to punish children by shaking, hitting on the head or using an implement. The SG remains opposed to physical punishment of children but does not intend to bring legislation forward to repeal all legal defences and ban physical punishment, which could potentially criminalise parents for lightly smacking their children.

Wales

85. The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 places a duty on Welsh Ministers to have due regard to the CRC when exercising any of their functions. The Children's Rights Scheme 2014 sets out the arrangements that the WG has in place to comply with the duty, including a Children's Rights Impact Assessment.

86. The proposal "Rewriting the future: raising ambition and attainment in Welsh Schools" was published in 2014 and sets out what schools, working with their parents/carers, can do to break down the barriers faced by children from deprived backgrounds. The Pupil Deprivation Grant provides financial support to schools to help tackle the effects of poverty on educational attainment, and to support children who are looked after. In 2015-16, the Early Years Pupil Deprivation Grant was introduced to support eligible learners aged 3 and 4. In 2014, the WG published "Travelling Together", a set of resources to promote the integration of Gypsy and Traveller culture into the national curriculum of Wales.

87. The WG is committed to take forward, on a cross-party basis, legislation that will remove the defence of reasonable punishment. The proposed legislation will be one part of a wider package of measures to promote positive parenting. It is intended to drive change, but will work hand in hand with positive parenting methods and support.

Promoting health[10]

88. The NHS remains a universal service for all eligible residents, based on need, not ability to pay. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 introduced legal duties to have regard to the need to reduce health inequalities in the benefits which can be obtained from the health service. Health outcomes such as life expectancy have improved for all parts of the population, and although health inequalities remain, there has been some success in reducing the health gap in infant mortality, coronary heart disease and cancer. The UKG also introduced a suicide prevention strategy in 2012, supported by £1.5 million for new research, and is implementing recommendations from the independent "Five Year Forward View" for mental health to reduce the national suicide rate by 10% by 2020/21, and to

implement multi-agency suicide prevention plans in local NHS by 2017. The UKG is investing an additional £1.4bn by 2020 to improve child and adolescent mental health services. Prisoners are entitled to receive an equivalent range and quality of treatment and services from the NHS as people in the community, including for mental health problems, with care and treatment given according to clinical need. Liaison and Diversion (L&D) services provide early interventions for individuals of all ages when they first enter the criminal justice system and inform decision-makers in the criminal justice system when sentencing people referred to L&D services. L&D services operate at police stations and courts across half of England and help the judiciary divert vulnerable offenders to the most appropriate place of treatment at sentencing, which might include community treatment, not custody.

89. In Northern Ireland, a public health framework "Making Life Better" provides direction for actions to improve health and reduce health inequalities. It is underpinned by a number of health promotion strategies and action plans, for example in relation to tobacco, alcohol and drug misuse and other health priorities. In March 2016, the Department of Health issued "Guidance to Health and Social Professionals on Termination of Pregnancy"[34]. The guidance aims to provide clarity for practicing health and social care professionals on the law framing termination of pregnancy in Northern Ireland. The Health and Justice Ministers are considering recommendations to improve the care and support for women in the specific circumstances where a diagnosis of a fatal foetal abnormality has been made. The Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 received Royal Assent in May 2016; work on implementing the Act has been commenced by the Department of Health.

90. In Scotland, anyone who is living in Scotland legally is able to register with a General Practitioner practice to receive NHS general medical services. SG measures to tackle the underlying causes of health inequalities include investment in affordable housing, free school meals and continuing commitments to free prescriptions, concessionary travel and free personal care, coupled with decisive action to address alcohol consumption, reduce smoking rates, encouraging active living and healthy eating, and investment to improve mental health services. In 2011, the SG launched the Scottish Strategy for Autism, which has been reframed into an Outcomes Approach with four key outcomes that aim to ensure that people with autism should be afforded the same rights as all citizens. In 2013, the SG launched the "Keys to Life" strategy which focuses on reducing the inequalities faced by people who have learning disabilities. The SG has set aside £150 million to invest in improving mental health and is developing a new strategy for mental health, which will set out a vision for the next 10 years and how to transform services. The SG is implementing the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 2015 and will promote independent advocacy and advance statements, alongside a rights-based approach in the statutory guidance on the use of mental health legislation. The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) has funded training for residential officers in managing prisoners with challenging behaviours and personality disorders, and the NHS operates an in-reach service across prison establishments in Scotland with a mixture of forensic psychiatrists and general adult psychiatrists in attendance. Several third sector agencies also provide additional services and support for prisoners with mental health issues. On 29 November 2016, the SPS launched its new Suicide Prevention Strategy, Talk to Me, which is intended to enable the whole prison community to work together to identify vulnerable individuals, share information and encourage those "at risk" to accept help and support.

91. In Wales, the WG committed to put the needs, rights and contributions of people with protected characteristics at the heart of the design and delivery of all public services, in particular health and mental health services. The objectives will be reported on annually. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 introduced duties on any person exercising functions under the Act to have regard to the CRC and the UN Principles for

Older Persons. In 2015 the WG announced an investment of £7.65 million annually in child and adolescent mental health services. The strategy "Together for Mental Health" was published in 2012; it is a 10-year strategy for improving mental health and well-being and improving the care and treatment of people using mental health services, carers and families.

Promoting development overseas[35]

92. The UK is committed to providing 0.7% of Gross National Income to Official Development Assistance. The Global Goals, which sit at the heart of the UK Aid Strategy, represent a commitment to achieve substantive, measurable improvements on economic, social and political human rights. A range of aid programmes protect and promote human rights in areas such as women and girls, health, peace, security and justice.

V. Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories

93. The legal framework for protecting and promoting human rights and for combating discrimination in the CDs and OTs[36] remains broadly as set out in the CD2014[37]. Major developments since 2012 have been summarised below.

Crown Dependencies

94. Guernsey's equality and rights programme now includes a number of specific work streams, including on disability and inclusion, mental health, shared parental leave and ageing. A same-sex marriage law to give same-sex marriages in Guernsey the same rights and responsibilities as marriages between a man and a woman was introduced in 2016, as well as statutory maternity and adoption leave. In 2016, Sark introduced a new children's law which sets out the responsibilities of parents and others caring for children in line with the principles set out in the CRC.

95. In 2014, the OPCAT was extended to the Isle of Man. Progress has been made during 2016 with bringing provisions of the Isle of Man's Disability Discrimination Act 2006 into operation. Also in 2016, the Isle of Man has passed, and brought into operation, the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Amendment) Act 2016, allowing same sex couples to marry and opposite sex couples to form civil partnerships. A comprehensive Equality Bill, which is based closely on the EA 2010, has been introduced into Tynwald (the Isle of Man's Parliament).

96. In 2014, the CRC, CRC-OP-AC and CRC-OP-SC were extended to Jersey. The Government of Jersey has introduced the Discrimination (Jersey) Law 2013 which prohibits discrimination on the basis of certain protected characteristics, which to date include race, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, and pregnancy and maternity. In 2015 the Jersey Police introduced a new 'Hate Crime Policy' which places an increased emphasis on all reported crimes that may be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or gender.

Overseas Territories

97. The UKG continues to expect the OTs to abide by the same basic human rights standards as the UK. There has been steady progress since 2012, but the UK and OT Governments recognise that further work and support is needed to realise this ambition. To date, most of the populated OTs have had one or more of the following UN treaties extended to them: ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, CAT, CRC and CEDAW. The Virgin Islands,

Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands have had all six extended to them. In March 2016, the CEDAW was extended to Anguilla and the Cayman Islands. At the annual OT Joint Ministerial Council in November 2016, the UK and OT Governments agreed to work together to achieve progress in the extension of the above six UN human rights treaties and to conduct a review of outstanding reservations on behalf of the OTs. There will be further joint work to further develop the capability of OT NHRIs, in line with the Paris Principles, and to promote understanding of shared international human rights obligations.

98. On 16 November 2016, the UKG announced its decision not to resettle the Chagossian people on the British Indian Ocean Territory on the grounds of feasibility, defence and security interests, and cost to British tax payers. The UKG has considered carefully the practicalities of setting up a small remote community on low-lying islands and the challenges that any community would face. Instead, the UKG will seek to support improvements to the livelihoods of Chagossians in the communities where they now live and will fund a package of approximately £40 million over the next 10 years to achieve this goal.

Notes

[1] There are 3 Crown Dependencies: Bailiwick of Guernsey; Bailiwick of Jersey; Isle of Man.
[2] http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/CoreDocuments.aspx
[3] There are 14 British Overseas Territories but only 10 have permanent indigenous populations, namely: Anguilla; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; Montserrat; the group Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno; the group St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha; Turks and Caicos Islands; Virgin Islands (commonly known as the British Virgin Islands).
[4] http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/countries.aspx
[5] http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session13/GB/UKMidTermReport_Aug2014.doc
[6] ICERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD.
[7] OPCAT, ICCPR-OP2, CRC-OP-AC, CRC-OP-SC, CEDAW-OP, CRPD-OP.
[8] UPR recommendations 110.4, 110.6–110.8, 110.11–110.13, 110.30, 110.31.
[9] UPR recommendations 110.1, 110.5, 110.26.
[10] UPR recommendation 110.48.
[11] UPR recommendations 110.14–110.19, 110.20–110.26, 110.28.
[12] UPR recommendation 110.3.
[13] UPR recommendations 110.33, 110.67, 110.68.
[14] 18 November 2016.
[15] As at 26 January 2017.
[16] UPR recommendations 110.29, 110.74.
[17] UPR recommendations 110.32, 110.39, 110.44, 110.46, 110.49, 110.50, 110.53, 110.66, 110.102, 110.103, 110.116.
[18] Pages 36–38 of CD2014.
[19] UPR recommendation 110.61.
[20] UPR recommendation 110.92.
[21] UPR recommendations 110.40, 110.51, 110.69–110.71.
[22] UPR recommendations 110.72–110.76, 110.99.
[23] UPR recommendations 110.43, 110.59, 110.60, 110.90, 110.91.
[24] UPR recommendations 110.58, 110.118–110.121.
[25] UPR recommendation 110.83.
[26] UPR recommendations 110.54–110.57.
[27] UPR recommendation 110.122.
[28] UPR recommendations 110.86–110.89, 110.94–110.96.
[29] UPR recommendation 110.42, 110.101.
[30] UPR recommendation 110.41.
[31] UPR recommendations 110.40, 110.52, 110.62–110.65.

[32] UPR recommendations 110.9, 110.10, 110.38, 110.78–110.80, 110.106.
[33] UPR recommendation 110.102.
[34] UPR recommendation 110.77.
[35] UPR recommendation 110.129.
[36] UPR recommendations 110.2, 110.45.
[37] Respectively pages 115–147, and 40–115 of CD2014.